

JONES & TAYLOR,  
Stevedores, and Contractors.

Lighters and Steam Launches  
Supplied.

LOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 1384. 日二初月十年五十二緒光

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899.

一拜禮 號四月二十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP 12,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED 12,000,000  
RESERVE FUND 7,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies,

TOKIO. KOBE.

NAGASAKI. LONDON.

LYONS. NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.

BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.

TIENTSIN.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARR'S BANK, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

S. CHOH, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1899. [382]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 "

" 3 " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1898. [31]

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE  
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies,

CANTON. PEKING.

CHEFOO. SINGAPORE.

CHINKIANG. SWATOW.

FOOCHOW. TIENTSIN.

HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange on the above

places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-

fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " 12 " 5%

E. W. RUTTER,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1899. [1337]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$11,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.

N. A. STEENS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

David Meyer Moses, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. A. McConachie, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.

The Hon. J. J. Kewick, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

Manager:

Shanghai—P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [19]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per

cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT of 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [10]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chen Kit Shan, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Kwiattoff-Chen, Esq.

D. Gillies, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [18]

## Intimations.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS  
LONDON, &c., Clyde\* C. T. Denny, R.N.R. ...Noon, 9th Dec. Freight or Passage.  
JAPAN ...Rösettat C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. ...9th Dec. Freight or Passage.  
SHANGHAI ...Parramatta A. Symons ...About 9th Dec. Freight or Passage.  
LONDON ...Japan G. K. Wright, R.N.R. ...About 14th Dec. Freight or Passage.  
LONDON ...Socotra T. H. Hide, R.N.R. ...About 28th Dec. Freight only.  
\* (See Special Advertisement.) † (Passing through the Inland Sea.)

For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1899. [15]

### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS:  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Stearns will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.E.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS SAILING DATES  
KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 13th December.  
PEINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 27th December.  
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 10th January.  
KARLSRUHE WEDNESDAY, 24th January.  
SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 7th February.  
OLDENBURG WEDNESDAY, 21st February.  
BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 7th March.  
STUTTGART WEDNESDAY, 4th April.  
KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 18th April.  
WEIMAR WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.  
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 16th May.  
HAMBURG (Hamburg Amerika Line) PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1899, at Noon, the Steamship "KONIG ALBERT" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain O. Clippers, with MAIls, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 11th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 12th December.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1899. [1394a]

NEW ROOMS  
At Moderate Daily Rates.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

### PHONOGRAphS.

THE NEW HOME PHONOGRAPH

(GENUINE EDISON) WITH FITTINGS.

PRICE \$80.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [1285a]

Ex. SS. KAMAKURA MARU.

• • •

A. NEW STOCK OF

### TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

LATEST PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS.

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF

BALL DRESS TRIMMINGS.

W. POWELL & CO., Immediately Opposite P.O., 1st floor.

27

## Intimations.

### SALES

ACCELERATED by Competition and POPULARITY,

DAILY INCREASING

ON ACCOUNT OF

UNIFORM QUALITY,

AND

PERMANENCY

OF RESULTS.

### Watkins, Limited,

Sole Consignees,

### SCHLITZ BEER.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALE-

DONIAN GOLD MINING

CO., LIMITED.

RECONSTRUCTION

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.  
FOUR PERFORMANCES ONLY.  
TO-NIGHT  
(MONDAY), WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,  
AND  
SATURDAY,  
4th, 6th, 7th and 9th December.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG  
OF  
MADAME.

**KONORAH**  
THE MODERN WITCH  
AND MISTRESS OF MYSTERIES

AND COMPANY OF FIRST CLASS  
ARTISTS.

SPECIAL  
OPENING  
PROGRAM.  
ALL  
NEW  
ACTS.  
Modern Conjuring,  
XX. Century Mind-Reading,  
Second Sight up-to-date,  
Blindfold Lightning Calculations,  
Spiritualistic Marvels,  
Comic Songs, Minstrelsy, etc.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.  
Doors open 8.30 P.M. Performance 9 P.M.  
Prices—Dress Circle and Stalls \$2, Pit \$1.  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Pit \$0.50.  
Booking Office—ROBINSON PIANO CO.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB  
will give  
TWO PERFORMANCES  
of the  
LAUGHABLE FARCE  
entitled  
"MOTHER-IN-LAW"  
IN THREE ACTS  
by  
TALFOURD TWIGG, Esq.,  
on

THURSDAY, 21st December, 1899.  
SATURDAY, 23rd December, 1899.  
Commencing Each Evening at 9 p.m. precisely.  
Dress Circle, \$3. Stalls, \$2. Pit, \$1.  
Half-price to Pit for Soldiers, Sailors and  
Police in Uniform.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking  
Office of the Theatre, City Hall, on and after  
MONDAY, 18th November, at 10 a.m.  
Booking Office will be open daily from  
that date from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Late Trams will run 1 hour after the fall of  
the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

JUBILEE LODGE  
OF INSTRUCTION.

THE REGULAR MEETING of the above  
Lodge will be held TO-NIGHT, the  
4th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. When the  
Address by Bro. H. W. WOLFE, on the Principle  
Roma in "L.", will be repeated by  
request. Visiting Brothers M.M. are cordially  
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON,  
1900.

NOTICE.

The Undermentioned Vessels will sail from  
CHINA DIRECT  
FOR  
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH,  
AND  
LONDON.  
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

LEAVE.

STEAMERS.

Tons  
Shai. HKong. Spore.

Parramatta, 4880 Mar. 27 Mar. 31 April 6

Massilia ... 5026 April 10 April 14 April 20

For Freight or Passage, apply to

H. A. RICHIE,  
Supintendent, Hongkong.  
4th December, 1899. [1497a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKUANG."

Captain Moore, will be despatched us, above  
TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to  
the Superior Accommodation offered by this  
Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with  
Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKHOL"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.  
(Taking Cargo at through Rates for ILOILO  
and CEBU.)

THE Steamship

"VENUS."

Captain D. Imas, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAJDZURU MARU."

Captain T. Ogura, will be despatched for the  
above ports, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BRANDIES.

For Our  
Labels.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red  
Capsule - - - - - \$18

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac  
Red Capsule - - - - - \$21

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac \$24

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest  
Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red  
Capsule - - - - - \$36

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old  
Liqueur Cognac, 1862  
Vintage - - - - - \$48

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old  
Liqueur Cognac, 1862  
Vintage - - - - - \$48

All our Brandies are guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the differences in  
price being merely a question of age  
and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities  
will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BIRTHS.

On 3rd December, at "Berton" The Peak,  
the wife of G. C. MOON, of a daughter. [1497a]

At 157, Kitamomachi, 4 chome, on the 24th  
November, the wife of Mr. H. W. SALE, of a  
son.

DEATH.

On Sunday night, the 3rd December, at the  
Government Civil Hospital, EMU, WIEWELS,  
a native of Trier and late with Messrs. CAR-

LOWITZ & CO., Canton. [1497a]

THE TWO MISSING FUSILIERS.

CORONER'S FINDING.

This morning at the Magistracy, the  
adjourned inquests on the bodies of Privates  
Jordan and Jones late of the Royal Welsh  
Fusiliers was resumed before Mr. Gonipertz,  
acting as Coroner.

Inspector Cuthbert was recalled and said. He  
had been in charge of the enquiry into the  
death of Private Jordan. Since last Monday  
he had not been able to get any new informa-  
tion. The police have heard nothing to throw  
any light on the case. He had not been able to  
discover any rocks along the front of the  
Praya East. The junks lying there all have to  
go out after 9 p.m. He had nothing to add to  
this evidence on the former occasions.

His Honour then gave his finding:—

(1) The body found in the harbour on 21st  
November was that of Private No. 4727 David  
Jordan R. W. F. Death was due to syncope,  
resulting on shock caused by a fracture of the  
base of the skull. There is no evidence to  
show how this fracture was caused.

(2) The body found in the Harbour on 21st  
November was that of Private No. 4888 Henry  
Jones R. W. F. Death was probably due to  
drowning but the cause of death cannot be de-  
termined by the medical evidence, owing to  
the body when recovered being far advanced  
in decomposition.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT AT THE  
CITY HALL.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The War.—Re-Inforcements.

London, December 1st.

Lord Wolseley has announced that it has  
been decided to call out the sixth division  
which will start for South Africa within four  
or five days.

The War.—Kimberley.

New from Kimberley dated 24th November  
says that on account of the near approach  
of the last entry, being mostly bisected on  
the conclusion of their feeble and ludicrous  
performance. The Hongkong sporting public  
are very long suffering, and well behaved and  
that fact alone would account for the two con-  
testants, being permitted to finish the French  
The Emperor has sent Marshall Su to settle  
the question, which he has not yet been able  
to do. Anyway it will be very difficult for us  
to regain our territory as the French have al-  
ready occupied it and we should have to drive  
them out.

England, France, Germany, and Russia, the  
strongest powers in Europe, and Japan in Asia,  
are all fighting among themselves for conces-  
sions from China, and if one gets anything for  
them the others are jealous and want compensation.

These countries first came, under the pretext of  
simply trading with us, but now they have  
acquired much important territory.

It is useless to discuss ancient history, we  
will only speak of the last 20 years. The  
Chinese more than to years ago, demanded the  
Liu Li, or Loo Choo Islands, and after a  
great deal of negotiating, they got possession  
of them. The French, seeing China's hands  
were full with the Japanese, took possession  
of Anam, which had been at peace for over  
20 years. These two countries, were not work-  
ing in concert, but each took advantage of  
China's difficulties, Japan getting Loo Choo  
and France Anam, although the Chinese troops  
defeated the French at Cheung Shan.

Italy is at present a small, weak and poor  
country and has not got a strong army, but  
still dares to demand our lands, because we are  
again struggling with the French, who are  
profiting by our having to send troops to  
oppose the Italians at Samnun Bay. It is  
on account of these complications that the  
French will not surrender at Kwong-chau-wan,  
although they have often been defeated, but  
demand that Marshall Su shall humble  
himself and let them have Nao-chou Island.

But are we going to send all our troops  
to protect Samnun Bay, and leave Nao-chou  
alone? Nao-chou Island is to "Kong Tung  
Province," the same as the throat, is to  
a man. Are we then going to send all our  
troops to Kwong-chau-wan to protect Nao-chou,  
and leave Samnun Bay alone? Although the  
Italians are not so strong as the other European  
powers, we should have to send all our troops to  
face them before we could hope to gain a

THE BEST DISPLAY OF SCIENTIFIC BOXING OF  
THE DAY.

The best display of scientific boxing of  
the day, was provided by the two sergeants  
Davis and Neiman, who were very evenly  
matched and although one appeared to be  
the bigger, his weight was counterbalanced by the  
superior skill of his opponent.

The bout of the evening between Hughes and  
Davis—(The Coloured Champion not turning  
up) was a fiercely fought contest, but Hughes  
overwhelmed his opponent in both weight and  
skill. Most of Davis' blows took effect on

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has  
fallen on the China coast. Pressure is highest  
over the interior of China, with moderate  
gradients and fresh to strong monsoon on the coast  
and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORE-  
CAST—Moderate or fresh N. winds; rainy at  
first, improving later.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has  
fallen on the China coast, and over Japan.  
Pressure is highest over Central China, and re-  
latively low between Formosa and the Loo-  
choos. Gradients slight with moderate mon-  
soon on the coast and in the N. part of the China  
Sea. FORECAST—Moderate N. winds; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JINRISHIMA men in Tokio have started an  
agitation with the object of having their  
vehicles exempt from taxation.

OWING to the scarcity of steamers in the East,  
the stock of coal at Moji rapidly accumulat-  
ing. There are said to be some 300,000 tons  
awaiting shipment.

The British cruiser *Tarbat* is reported to have  
removed from the Castle line steamer *Arrow's  
Castle* £25,000 in specie which was under con-  
signment for the Transvaal.

NEWS was received at Shanghai on the 28th  
ultimo, by wire from Nanking that the port is  
still open, though all the shipping has cleared out.  
There had been no case of plague re-  
ported since the 17th ult.

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ported since the 17th ult.

WE are advised by the Acting Secretary of the  
Punjona Mining Company, Limited, that he is  
in receipt of a telegram from the Mines, giving  
the result of the clean up for November, to be  
as follows:—The Mill ran 28 days. Crushing  
2,450 tons. Yielding 102 ounces of

Seventh. We did not annex the Transvaal in 1877 against their desires. We were there by their own special request; that they afterwards changed their minds is only characteristic of them.

These are some of the historical mistakes into which our public and the less informed of our Press fall. The misconceptions as to their personal characteristics are quite as great. After Sir George White's eulogium, it seems absurd to call them wanting in bravery; but I adhere to what I have said. Their apparent bravery is a mixture of fanaticism and contempt for us. They have the ingrained conception—one can hardly call it a belief, for it is based upon nothing more tangible than the constant reading of the Old Testament—that they are God's chosen people, and are invincible; but of what we understand by courage in cold blood they are incapable. I never knew but one Boer hunter would do the daredevil things English hunters do as a matter of course. Boers will never hunt dangerous game on foot if they can possibly avoid it; and in the matter of approaching wounded animals they carry caution to its utmost verge. As long as they are fairly successful, or hold an obvious advantage, they seem brave enough, but the student of their wars with the Basutos and the northern and eastern tribes of the Transvaal knows that on anything like a reverse they have done more running away than fighting.

Neither are they a religious people, unless the word religious is accorded a very forced meaning. Religion is a thing of the heart and the soul; the religion of the Boers is a thing of the lips. It is absolutely soulless. A more depressing spectacle than a religious meeting in a Boer's house is inconceivable. It is a dull, droning repetition of familiar sentences, without one grain of feeling or reverence in it. Their very fanaticism is a mere distortion from of arrogance.

Their supposed morality rests upon as flimsy a basis. Considering that there is a whole tribe (the Griquas) in South Africa who are the offspring of Dutch and Hottentots, it is inconceivable how this claim could have been made for them. All the so-called "Cape Boys" are bastards. I would go the length of saying that, say, in 1870 there was not a single farm in the Orange Free State or the Transvaal on which there was not a bastard child. I speak what I know, and I know what I speak. The claim for their morality is the most ludicrous of all the claims made for them.

As to the details of their practice of slavery, surely it is useless to reiterate the fact that they always have been slaveholders and always will be. Their leading men have over and over again declared that they do not regard coloured people as human beings at all. Their cruelties to their servants have to be known to be believed. The traveller who goes into a Boer's house and partakes of a cup of coffee knows nothing of them. But the trader who spends two or three days at each farm does. And after the publishing of the Blue-books and their declaration of war, surely nothing need be said concerning their craft and hypocrisy.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE LACY.

Sandgate, October 25th.

### WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

The following further telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir George White describing the operations on Monday:

LADYSMITH, October 31st, 7.50 p.m.

I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions, Royal Artillery, Natal Field Battery, and two brigades of infantry to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north, and if opportunity should offer to capture the hill behind Farquhar's Farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by enemy.

In connexion with this advance a column consisting of the 10th Mountain Battery, four and a half companies of the Gloucesters, and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, with Major Adye, D.A.A.G., as staff officer, was despatched at 10 p.m. on the 29th inst. to match by night up Bell's Spruit and seize Nicholson's Neck or some position near Nicholson's Neck, thus turning the enemy's right flank.

The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective of the attack being found evacuated, and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns of position and Maxim's understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy.

Reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position, and after a strong counter-attack on our right infantry brigade and cavalry had been repulsed the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left in observation.

Late in the engagement the naval contingent, under Captain Lambton, Her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, came into action and silenced with extremely accurate fire the enemy's guns of position.

The circumstances which attended the movements of Colonel Carleton's column are not yet fully known, but from the reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested until within two miles of Nicholson's Neck. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stampeded the infantry ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment. The greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalion, however, fixed bayonets, and, accompanied by the personnel of the battery, seized a hill on the left of the road two miles from the neck with little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in organized defence of the hill and constructing stone sanga and walls as cover from fire.

At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a.m., when strong reinforcements enabled them to push attack with great energy. The fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range; the Josses on our side becoming very numerous.

At 3 p.m. our ammunition was practically exhausted. The position was captured, and the survivors of the column fell into the enemy's hands.

The enemy treated our wounded with great humanity. General Joubert at once despatched a letter to me offering safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. Medical officers and parties to render first aid to wounded were despatched to scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and ambulance at dawn this morning.

The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and consequent loss of guns and small-arm ammunition reserve.

Official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The latter are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria.

The security of Ladysmith is in no way affected.

### Further Artillery Duel.

(THROUGH DAIZIEL'S AGENCY.)

LADYSMITH, Oct. 31st, 10.45 a.m.

The Boers commenced shelling Ladysmith at 5 o'clock this morning and almost immedi-

ately afterwards the streets were thronged with people, a large number of whom were coolies and natives who had come here for protection.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued giving all strangers 24 hours' notice to leave the town and large numbers availed themselves of the Government passes.

About five shells dropped into the town adjacent to the camp, doing, however, very little damage. Excellent service was rendered by the balloon corps in locating the Boer guns, and the British troops immediately engaged the enemy at three different points between four and six miles from the town.

The enemy were well entrenched with a 40-pounder at Peppworth's Kop. Their shells were well aimed, but frequently failed to burst. The firing was fairly even until the naval brigade's heavy guns found the Boer battery. The enemy then retired to the hills.

Our forces were seriously outnumbered and our guns out-ranged until the arrival of the naval brigade from H.M.S. *Powerful*, who rendered excellent service. The Boer 40-pounder was quickly disabled, but later on, having been repaired, it was brought into service again. This being observed on our side, a few well-directed shots by the naval brigade again promptly disabled it.

The Boers fired as many as ten shells at a time from a hotchkiss quick-firing gun, generally, however, failing to do any material damage.

The enemy made repeated efforts to reach the balloon, but without effect.

11.50 a.m.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning the Boers recommenced fighting. They opened fire from their long distance battery with the 40-pounder gun on the town and camps. The naval brigades immediately went to quarters and promptly responded, making excellent practice with their heavy guns, for after an exchange of six shots a side the Boers desisted, their guns being silenced. No damage was done by the Boers' fire to either town or camp.

The naval brigade have now completed the mounting of the four long-range guns they brought up from Durban.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

The firm of Messrs. Lough and Company, who have offices in the Produce Exchange, received from their agent at Durban this afternoon advices that General Sir George White had secured a pronounced victory at Ladysmith this morning.

This is thought to confirm similar reports received earlier in Wall-street.

PARIS, November 2nd.

The *Liberty* prints to-night in a conspicuous position the following telegram from its special correspondent in London, which gives categorical precision to various rumours that have appeared in other papers, but which stands quite alone among the communications on the situation in the assurance of its declarations:

"The amateur English strategists who were asking themselves whether General White should or should not evacuate Ladysmith will have wasted their time. Colenso is now strongly occupied by General Lucas Meyer's troops, and the circle hemming in the English troops is complete. General Lucas Meyer, after having taken part in the great battle of Monday by menacing the English left while General Joubert attacked their centre, continued his movement with Colenso as his objective. A second artillery engagement then took place to the south of Ladysmith in which the British forces had 1,000 more men either *plus lard de combat* or taken prisoners. General Lucas Meyer now occupies Colenso and the railway from Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg. This news sufficiently explains why the British Government is at present intercepting all telegraphic communications. There is a persistent rumour that General White has been wounded. This would explain the want of cohesion which prevailed in the English Army on the day of the disaster. The results of Monday's battle are 1,250 taken prisoners, 500 wounded, and 200 killed."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, November 2.

The following telegram from a source in Brussels has been received here:

"Cape Town (undated).—The news of the two victories of the Boers round Ladysmith has caused great sensation. The Afrikanders do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner is disquieted by their attitude. In two battles General White has lost about 3,500 men in killed and wounded and prisoners. The second victory was gained by the Orange Free State forces under the command of General Lucas Meyer, who captured Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is said to be wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is now complete. The Boers are masters of the railway line to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. News received by General White states that Mafeking was closely blockaded, but that the Boers have been victoriously repulsed in the various sorties from the town. It is confirmed that the Orange Free State Boers have taken possession of Colesberg."

Immediately on receipt of the above despatch by Reuter's Agency it was communicated to the War Office officials, who authorized the agency to state that, so far as the War Office was aware, the report was without foundation.

DE AAR, November 1st.

Trustworthy information from Burghersdorp states that 3,000 Boers have collected at Bethulie Bridge since Monday evening, probably under Commandant Du Toit.

On October 20th a small force of Boers under Dr. Schultz called upon Mr. Harmsworth, the magistrate at Klipdrift, to surrender the town immediately. The latter complied, subject to the condition that the lives and property of the residents were spared. The conduct of the diggers was most patriotic. They stated in a public meeting their intention, if commanded, of holding up their hands and being shot down rather than fight for the Transvaal.

There were only six rifles in the town and resistance was impossible.

The Dutch of the town welcomed the Boers whom they rode out to meet, 150 strong, amid the hooting of the loyalists.

Mr. Harmsworth escaped to Hoptown and reports that there are 6,000 Boers round Kimberley, and the roads are strictly patrolled, so that communication is hazardous and probably will be impossible in the future. He passed near enough to see the Kimberley search lights and was generally told that Kimberley could hold out without doubt, but the men felt their uselessness while besieged, and hoped for the arrival of a relieving force. The Boer discipline was of the most casual type, but they were well mounted.

The Boers have spread the story of continued Boer victories along the western frontiers, and Mr. Harmsworth estimates that over half the Dutch in Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the recent declaration of annexation, the cause of which is partly to exonerate the commandered Dutch.

The New Telephone Service between Tokyo and Kobe.

TOKYO, November 22nd.

A notification has been issued by the Minister for Communications that the telephone service between Tokyo and Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, and Yokohama and Kobe, will be opened on the 15th December.

The charges for five minutes' occupation of the wire will be:

Tokyo and Kobe ..... yen 1.70  
Yokohama and Osaka ..... 1.50  
Yokohama and Kobe ..... 1.60

### The Formosan Budget.

The Budget for Formosa for the next fiscal year has been submitted to the House of Representatives. The Revenue and Expenditure are as follows:

Revenue. Expenditure.  
Ordinary 12,881,976 yen 12,295,316  
Extraordinary 7,013,605 7,600,265

Total yen 19,895,581 yen 19,895,581

This is an increase in revenue of yen 2,566,770 as compared with the present year, and an increase in expenditure of yen 2,849,064.

### Anti-Christian Riots in Shantung.

According to telegrams received from Chinan there has been serious anti-Christian rioting. A number of Protestant families have been pillaged and ordered to recant on pain of death. The officials are inert or powerless and no ringleaders have been arrested.

### Lord Rosebery on the War.

The officers of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) and the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the Edinburgh garrison regiments now under orders for South Africa, were entertained to a banquet in the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, by Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson. The guests, who numbered about 70, included Colonel the Hon. W. P. Alexander, Scots Greys, Colonel Downey, Gordon Highlanders, the Earl of Rosebery, General Chapman, commanding the forces in Scotland, Lord Young, Lord Moncreiff, Mr. Arthur Dooley, M.P., Mr. George McCrae, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Bishop Dawden, Sir Charles Lulyngham, M.P., Sir James Gibson-Craig, Sir William Turner, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Lieutenant-Colonel MacLean, Major Hippisley, and Major Bean.

The Lord Provost, after the loyal toasts, called upon Lord Rosebery to propose that of the Navy and Army.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with cheers, said, "My Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, I think that you, my Lord Provost, perhaps exercised a wise discretion in yielding to the importance of those public reporters who wished to be present to-night, because, otherwise, in view of the somewhat gloomy tidings that we had yesterday, our Continental friends would have been under the impression that any assembly of Scottish gentlemen and Scottish soldiers who are meeting in community to-night would meet in the condition of the Patriarch Job, each with his separate potsherds, (laughter). It is well, at any rate, that they should know that the 'upward incident,' as the Battle of Navarino was called, has no material effect on our spirits. (Hear, hear.) We, of course, regret it; we would rather things had gone the other way; but we know that in the progress of a war, of a considerable campaign with considerable eventualities we must look out for incidents of this kind. I do not think it is in the nature of Britons—I was going to say Englishmen, but I saw the glances in your eye (laughter) to take much notice of things of this kind. We are accustomed to them. We have had a good many of them, and we generally muddle our right in the end. THE WAR TO HE CONTINUED AT ALL COSTS.

But, whatever happens, there can be no mistake about this—we have got to see this thing through. (Cheers.) It may cost us more

battalions than we have lost; it may cost us more of lives of officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions that we do not yet dream of—there is one thing certain, that we mean to see this thing through. (Cheers.) My Lord, I venture to say the feeling of this country is almost accustomed to untoward incidents. We usually begin pretty badly owing to some mysterious and malevolent influence which prevails over our preparations, but we hear these things well, and in the long run we find that they come out right. You remember the most critical incident, as I think it, in the whole history of England: it was when we were fighting the greatest military Power in Europe—France. We had all we could do to hold our own with every resource at our own disposal, when all of a sudden the mutiny broke out in the Nore and paralysed our one remaining Army. At that time a great man was the Prime Minister: he had gone to bed at night and two of his colleagues came to him with the intelligence that not merely was the mutiny spreading at the Nore, but the mutineers were marching on London. To resist them there was no efficient force at all. To many minds it would seem the break-up of the British Empire. You see he was in bed and asleep: he received them, he gave them what instructions seemed fit, and then they went away. A quarter of an hour after they had got something else, and came back to him and found him sound asleep. Well, I do not want our Ministers to be all asleep (laughter), but that is the way I wish them to meet difficulties of this kind, and, after all, if we are resolved to send them in an united spirit, I do not see that any great difficulty will be experienced. There will, of course, some day be an inquisition as to our preparations for this war, as to the force which was left in South Africa, or sent to South Africa in view of a condition of things always critical and frequently alarming, and in presence of a military power which, relatively speaking, was great and in the centre of a great Dutch population which at any moment might be awakened. But the time for that is not now; what we have to do is to join with all the energy and all the strength at our command in supporting those who have the direction of affairs. (Cheers.) And we have this further to say, which is the pleasant duty you have called upon us to perform to-night, my Lord Provost—to give a genial and hearty send-off to those of our soldiers who are going to face the enemy in battle. (Cheers.) As to them I hardly know what I dare to say, in their presence. I suppose that the Scots Greys may try and increase the horrors of Waterloo, and the Gordon Highlanders may try and emulate the glories of Dargai, but at least I will say to them this—that you cannot be dearer to us than you are, and we cannot hold you in higher honour than we do (Cheers), and that if there be any room on your escutcheons and your colours for any further horrors than those regiments have already gained, we are quite sure you will bring them from South Africa. (Cheers.) I have been told to propose a more general toast than that of the two regiments here represented—it is that of the Navy and of the Army. Of the Army I have already said what I had to say, which is that they usually begin in circumstances that are inadequate, but prove themselves adequate in the end (cheers); and of the Navy I will only remind you of the glorious service performed by the Naval Brigade on Monday under Captain Hedworth Lambton. (Cheers.) The Navy is good on both elements.

It appears that the Army is supreme on one. Let me ask you to drink the health of the Navy next. (Cheers.)

### LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Exchanges.)

LONDON, November 24th.

3.50 p.m.

The Boers have advanced thirteen miles further south and are shelling the town of Mooi

(five miles south of the Highlands Station and about twenty miles south of Estcourt).

It is alleged that a considerable force under Commandant-General Joubert is making a dash for Pietermaritzburg (the capital of Natal).

The Boers occupying Colesberg (in Cape Colony) are now hemmed in between the forces of General Gatacre (advancing from the south) and General French.

A battle is imminent at Belmont.

[Belmont is a town about sixty miles from Kimberley, on the railway, and about twenty miles beyond Orange River or Hopetown.]

Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) denies that he stated it was his function to destroy the Afrikaner power in South Africa.

Daily Chronicle has published the full Boer dispatches, and this, with the alleged statement of Sir Alfred Milner, is causing rancorous discussion in England.

### An Engagement in Natal.

LONDON, November 23rd.

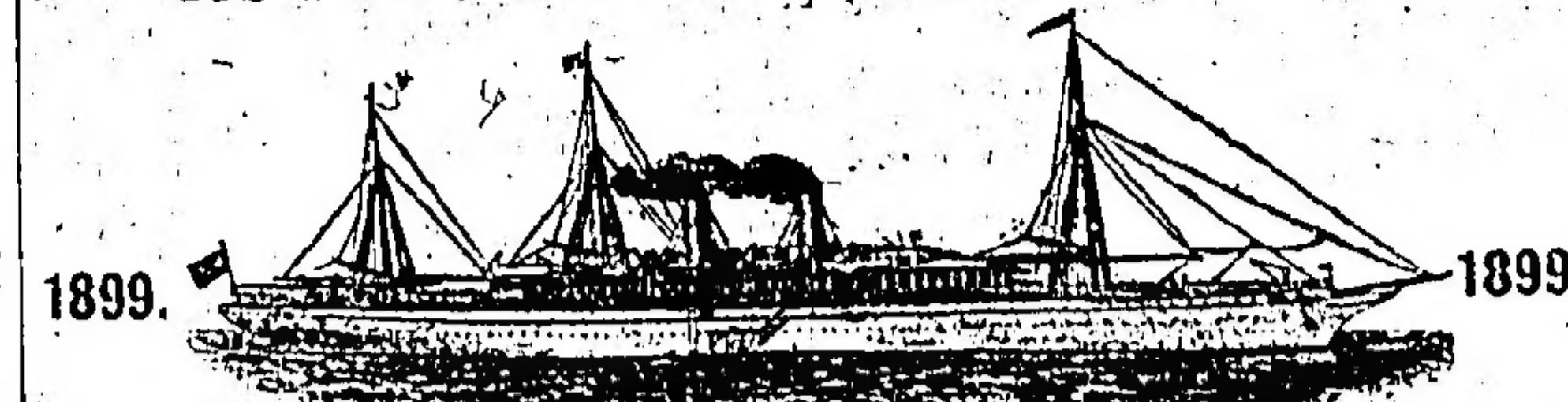
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Hongkong, 19th August, 1899. [145]

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SALISBURY'S GUILDFHALL SPEECH.

We give below a telegram describing the proceedings at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 21st giving a full report of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech:

The Lord Mayor's show, which marked the introduction of Mr. A. J. Newton into office, was honored to-day by exceptionally fine weather. But the antiquated floats failed to satisfy the London crowds, who poured out in enormous numbers to vent their martial enthusiasm. The streets were tastefully decorated with flags, but the absence of a detachment of the Household cavalry and the substitution of a number of school boy brigades testified to the presence of the veteran regiments at the front. A car representing Great Britain surrounded by her sons the Canadian and Australian volunteers, evoked hearty applause, as did the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School. The crowds, however, wanted khaki uniforms and refused to be reconciled with the Lord Mayor's coach and other emblems of purely civic power.

At the Guildhall banquet, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Wolesley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Halsbury, Lord Chief Justice Killowen, the Duke of Marlborough and a few minor diplomats were present. Mr. Chamberlain was absent; Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolesley were

WARMLY WELCOMED,

as they passed from the reception in the library into the banqueting hall. The Lord Mayor proposed "The Ministers" in a speech in which he vigorously denounced the "ignorant arrogance of the invader," dwelling on the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to "prevail with the overbearing, corrupt oligarchy, therefore other of our champions have taken the business into their hands."

Replying to the toast "The Army," passed in warm terms by Alderman Releau, Lord Wolesley said: "Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the Empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us for our brave and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars. We at present only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another division, and, if called upon by the Ministers to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so."

LORD SALISBURY,

rising at a quarter past nine, was greeted with intense enthusiasm, prolonged cheering and a general waving of handkerchiefs. The Premier said: "I have had to answer for many years similar kinds of receptions in this hall, but never before under conditions that justified me in applying so confidently to sympathy and support as in the present grave state of public affairs. Before turning to this serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied. For several years our relations with, and cordial feeling towards our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing, and though neither one interfering with the affairs of the other, we can always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those, who share with us, so vast a mission, for the advancement of mankind. But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the Continent of Europe we have no hostility to fear. There is undoubtedly a certain acerbity of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of this opinion affects the people of foreign nations, I am quite certain that it does not affect their governments, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the

UNITED STATES AND OURSELVES.

(cheers), and the sympathy with which we watch their approach toward the same great problems that we ourselves have had to solve. That is not to say that I do not feel the greatest sympathy with their late antagonist, the Kingdom of Spain. We entertain the highest hope that out of that war a blessing in disguise will grow—and be an abundant growth—civilization and culture in that ancient and most interesting monarchy."

This morning you had the intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great Continental states, with which for many years we have entertained relations of sympathy and friendship beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter; but it was important, because it constituted a subject of difference between ourselves and a nation whose goodwill we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reason why the German people and Government attach so much importance to Upolu; but they do and we are glad to find the means whereby, without in the least diminishing the rights and advantages of England, we are able to gratify their views and sentiments. The agreement is somewhat complicated; but roughly, it may be said that the Germans had a great interest in this island, because they have invested large amounts in its cultivation and because they have constructed a great commercial trade, of which they are proud. The islands therefore are

OF GREAT VALUE.

To them. To us, on the other hand, the islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbours. Upolu furnishes a very bad harbour. You will remember the great hurricane when a British man-of-war escaped, and when the German and American men-of-war were destroyed. In these circumstances, we are glad to accept a renunciation of the rights of Germany over another island, Tonga, where there is an admirable—an imitable harbour. We took the harbour and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons, the Germans are interested. I believe we have arrived at an "agreement which is agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both Powers, it indicates that, at the present moment, our relations with the German people, are all we could desire."

The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is this War, adorned with many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the War; and if I attempted to deal with the future, I should be undertaking a task in prophecy, from which the hardest would shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination. Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a

WANT OF ACTION

on the part of the Home Government, I would point out that there have been two or three voices, two or three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the

GOVERNMENT THAT THERE WAS NO NEED FOR MILITARY PREPARATIONS. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation, attacking a weak one; but, as long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of four or five weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It so happened, that, at the moment the ultimatum was issued, we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand before the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa, but, if that had been done a few months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment we had shown signs of raising our force to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued and war would have begun. (Cheers.) It is not, therefore, right to say that there were not adequate military preparations. The evil dates back to

UNFORTUNATE ARRANGEMENTS

in 1891 and 1894, by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made, which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements, it was impossible that we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessary to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept the contest and appear upon the field. That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from a position they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unshaken, and that I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of General Buller.

Regarding the future, I will only deprecate assertions that I see occasionally in the Continental press. Only the other day, I saw it asserted—not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of the French Government—that this War had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired to partition among themselves the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal. Now I beg to assure this gentleman that her Majesty's Cabinet have not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold field.

THERE IS THE YUKON

about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages, the Yukon goldfields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord George Hamilton, to know if the Cabinet ever had a farthing from them. (Laughter.) I go further, England, as a whole, would have had no advantage from the possession of gold-mines, except in so far as her Government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all interests and commerce flourish better under good Government than under any other regime in the world; but that is the limit of our interest. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow subjects and our Empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that other Powers will interfere with this conflict and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.) In the first place, because we

WOULD NOT ACCEPT THAT INTERFERENCE and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any government in the world. Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modification, but, except as provided for by treaties and except in the case of treaties, in none of these wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be; they have not claimed that right, because they cannot. It is not in accordance with International law, that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside. Wherever we are victorious, we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Our duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform interest of our Colonial Government and of moderation and equal justice to all races of men, which it is our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt that we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government and give the security sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

NON COMMittal.

London, November 10th.

As was anticipated, Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last evening said practically nothing that would throw light upon the ultimate fate of the Boer Republic. The speech was of the commenting rather than the informing order. The pro-Boer *Daily Chronicle*, rather hastily interprets his phrase, "We seek no goldfields, no territory" as meaning that the National rights of the Republic will be respected in the final settlement. It thinks his words "will have something effect on Dutchmen in South Africa," and even goes so far as to say, that if they had been spoken sooner, they would have altogether prevented war. This is quite an isolated view. Every Cabinet Minister has made the same professions both before and since the war began; and Lord Salisbury distinctly disclaimed any idea of defining the ultimate settlement. The important points in his speech, which attract universal attention and gratification, are his references to the friendships of the United States and Germany, and his plain statement that there would be no European intervention. Such assertions coming from Lord Salisbury, will do much to restore the confidence of the country.

The *Times* says: "Lord Salisbury spoke in a tone of gravity, which, far from indicating depression and still less dismay marks the frame of mind becoming courageous and thoughtful men during a period of anxious suspense."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The Press sharply comments on the action of British officers in unduly expatiating themselves under fire.

The *Journal* says it is mischievous gallantry and foolhardiness, besides imperilling the ultimate result.

The newspapers also discussed the possibility of European interference. The *Advertiser* cartoon shows Uncle Sam threatening the Powers who would interfere with England.

The *Advertiser* says that France would want a better stock of generals than the job lot exhibited at Rennes.

GERMAN VIEW.

The bold and successful action of the Boers is taken by the Germans as on the one hand showing that the militia system can accomplish more than its opponents imagine and as again proving that the British army with its present system of recruiting can never equal the continental armies, in which every citizen must serve and be trained. —*Morning Leader*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

Admiral Dewey is to marry Mrs. Mildred Hazen, widow of General W. B. Hazen, who was Chief Signal Officer of the Army before his death. Mrs. Hazen is a daughter of the late Washington McLean, founder of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and her only brother is John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Admiral Dewey has announced the engagement to some of his friends who called upon him in his box in the theatre tonight, and was warmly congratulated by them.

Mrs. Hazen is counted one of the most brilliant women in Washington, as she is certainly one of the most popular. She is about 40 years old, but retains most of the beauty which a short time ago made her a pronounced belle. She is a charming conversationalist and is classed among the intellectual women of the national capital. Though a general favourite in society on account of her frank, kindly manners, it was noticeable that she had a natural preference for the company of men of thought and renown, such as former Speaker Reed, and for that of women who rise above the commonplaces of social intercourse, like Mrs. Robert Litt.

SHARKEY-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Nov. 3.—Jas. Jeffries retains the championship, referee Siler giving his decision at the end of the 25th round over Sharkey at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. It was one of the most marvellous battles that has ever taken place, and the greatest crowd that has ever gathered in the 2nd round that swung a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' blows. One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight Jeffries' left glove came off and practically ended the fight.

The referee motioned Jeffries to his corner. A flag was flung around the champion's shoulder, the crowd on that side of the arena cheered wildly, while the crowd on the opposite side yelled for Sharkey, and the men were led back to the dressing room.

The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high around the building. The aisles around the ring were lined. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted.

It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeff put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw, and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey was kneeling on the floor. From this round Sharkey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and jaw, kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knockout. Jeff stood the terrific punishment, and with his eye, nose, and ear split, came back just as viciously. In the last three and almost retrieved himself. Then came the unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending, Jeffries' glove flying off, bringing the fight to an end, although the crowd urged Sharkey to rush in and end it. This he tried to do, but Jeff fought him back and referee Siler rushed to the rescue.

It was noticeable that Jeff used his weight to the best advantage, throwing himself over the sailor, but the latter did his part of the hugging.

Ten thousand spectators gathered around the ring-side.

Jeff weighed 212 pounds and Sharkey 25 pounds less, but the latter looked in better shape. The betting at the start was 100 to 70 on Jeff.

The decision was not announced from the ring, or if it was, few heard it, and the great mob surged around for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.—*Victoria Daily Times*.

MINERAL WEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CHICAGO, October 22nd.

A special to the *Record* from Deadwood, S. D., says: "Evidences of the richness of the Philippine islands in precious metals have been shown in the Black Hills towns since the return of the South Dakota Volunteers, who served a year in the Islands. Many of the Black Hills' volunteers have had practical experience in mining for gold and silver and they have been watchful of the Philippines for indications of ore deposits. Captain Paul McClelland, Company F, 1st, has brought back a piece of decomposed silver ore, about half a pound, which is said to have been taken from a ledge about 100 feet in width situated ten miles from Manila. The soldiers have also brought pieces of rich gold quartz from Luzon, the ore, closely resembling the rich free milling veins of the Black Hills. Chunks of gold ore exhibited by the soldiers bristle with gold threads, flakes, slugs, and nuggets, and most experienced mining men would take it for Black Hills ore.

Many of the Black Hills' men have remained in the Philippines for the purpose of being on the ground for the gold fields as soon as order is restored in the islands. Several outfitts have been organized which are already in the gold field around Manila. Some of the returning soldiers have small bottles of placer gold which they "panned" out of the creeks and larger streams of water with common pans. There seems to be a large quantity of black sand, which is full of bright yellow gold easily panned and boiled, by the Black Hills men to be in great quantities."

SHIPPING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

The Cabinet to-day decided to allow vessels purchased by American citizens to engage in the Philippine inter-island trade. Under the laws of the United States foreign vessels cannot engage in coastwise trade, and all the trading vessels in the Philippines flew the Spanish flag much embarrassment resulted. Many of these vessels have now passed into American hands, and the Secretary of War will shortly issue an order permitting them to fly the American flag and enjoy all the privileges of American register.—*S. C. Call*.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:

Reeck & Co., A. Brooks, Captain J. S. Bingham, J. E. Barker, A. M. Barber, Miss Z. Blum, M. Bird, E. G. Bachmann, Mrs. E. Bowman, W. Broadbald, J. T. Breitag, Mrs. L. Bowley, Miss Bandara, H. Boisard, II. Brownlow, E. D. Burton, W. T. Brückendorff, A. Busch, Mrs. C. M. Cohen, C. M. Calder, Miss Crawford, F. O. Cong, G. Chubb, A. Camillo, G. Charcaset, P. Colent, Miss M. Chanson, Mine. Clement, Mrs. J. Crove, Miss P. Croke, D. Clarke, S. J. Cowell, J. Carson, G. Crook, Miss H. C. Charles, W. D. Canezis, M. Cardwell, Mrs. H. R. Duncan, Mrs. J. A. Debeaux, R. Dandre, Mons. Dubois, A. Dalton, E. C. Dark Yeom, Mon. Dahl, L. Deson, D. Efford, Mrs. C. Francis, Mr. Financki, L. Ferraudy, C. F. Forster, R. C. H. Graham, Miss L. Guerra, T. Glasse, Mr. Gough, W. Gatt, L. Goetz, L. Golgsenstein, M. Goldenberg, Miss B. Gronnhaugen, Mr. W. Grotberg, Capt. T. Heeberg, Mrs. G. Hofstid, L. Hinding, W. A. Hart, Miss M. Harvey, Mrs. C. Hudson, Lt. A. K. Heinszen & Co., C. Hesketh, S. B. Hayes, Mr. Havit, Marin. Hold, J. G. Hooper, A. F. Hutton, S. F. Haimovitch, E. Horwitz, E. Johnston, A. H. Joseph, L. Kunkel, M. Kainol, J. S. Kyngdon, A. Lock, H. S. Lambe, W. P. Lawson, H. L. W.

List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.

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Monzon, Vincent Maha, Estain

Mahomed, Noor Mullins, D.

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Mugal Khan, Nekoli, Stara Nestoz, W. N.

Oreto Italia, O'Sullivan, M. M.

Pohusling, T. Teguina

Rogas, Antonio

Ruchwady, S.

Roco, G. (2)

Renault, Mons. Paul (2)

Rings, Kaiser

Rahmat and Fertsch

Singh, Chanda

Singh, Jewen

Singh, Ottana

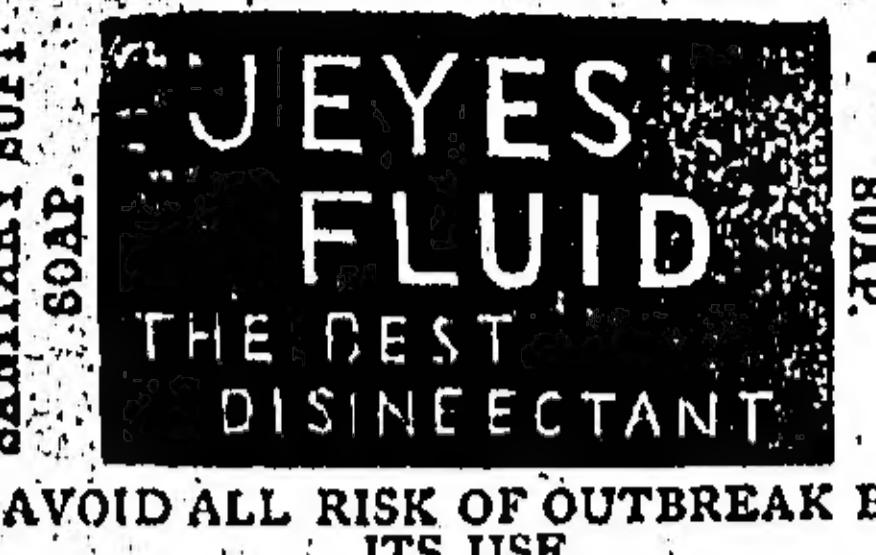
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